





Urban heat – identifying & addressing the health risks

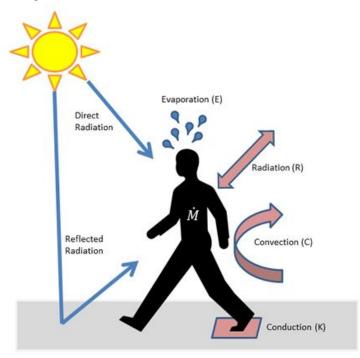
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Why do heat illnesses occur?

When hot, our bodies have several ways to cool down:

Method	<u>Example</u>
Radiation	Heat released from increased blood flow to skin
Evaporation	Sweating
Convection	Fan blowing cooler air across skin
Conduction	Cold water bath



Source: US Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine

Heat illnesses occur when prolonged heat exposure exceeds cooling ability

Factors that affect heat illness risk



Exposure to heat

Homeless

Outdoor workers & hobbyists

Urban areas



Pre-existing health
vulnerabilities

Older adults / young children

Chronic health conditions

Taking certain prescription medications

Lack of acclimatization



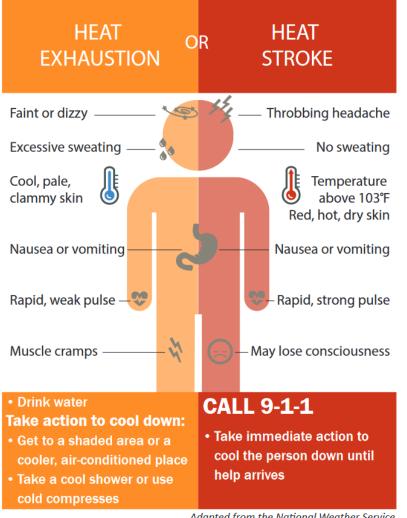
Limited
adaptation
resources

No air conditioning or can't afford to use it

Living alone

No transportation

Signs and symptoms of heat illness



2018 heat wave impacts

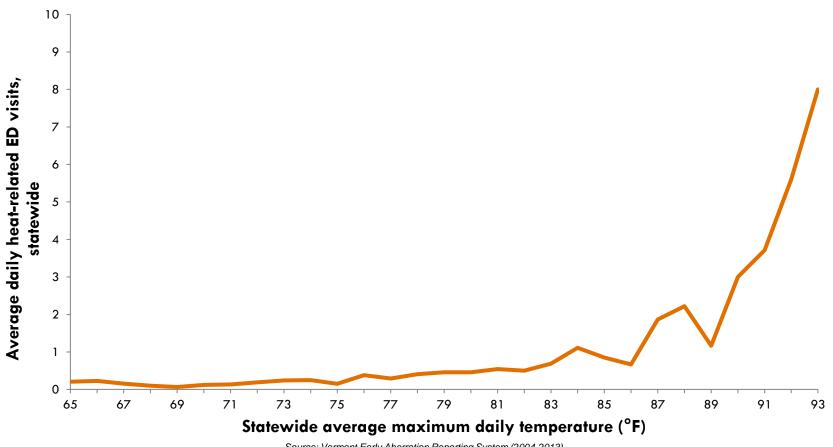
In Burlington: (National Weather Service station data)

6 straight days of 93 - 97 °F High humidity, resulting in heat index as high as 105 °F High nighttime lows, as high as 80 °F

Statewide impacts: 4 deaths Over 100 ED visits Over 140 EMS calls

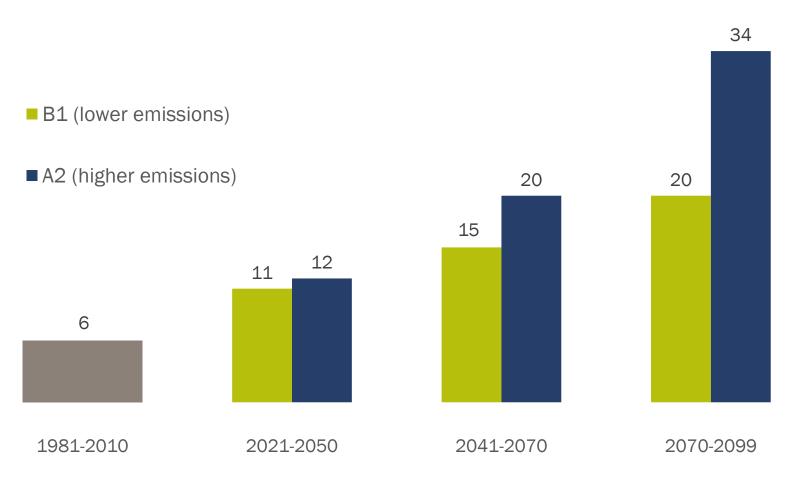


Heat-related health impacts increase dramatically at 87°F and hotter

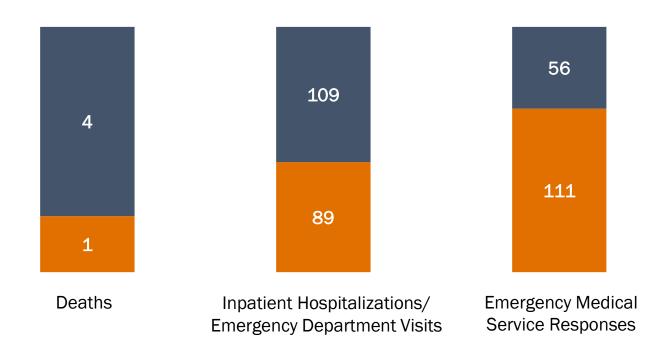


Source: Vermont Early Aberration Reporting System (2004-2013)

The number of days per year reaching 87°F in Vermont will increase in the future

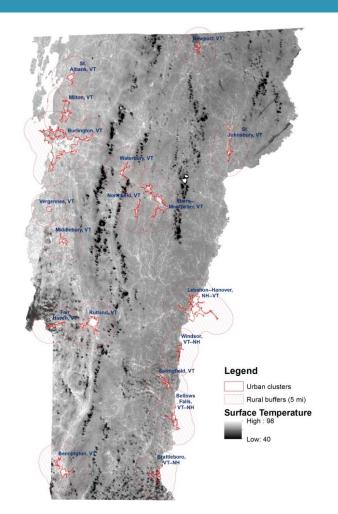


Yearly impact of hot and cold weather in Vermont



Data Sources: Deaths: Vermont Vital Statistics, 2009-2018; data from 2018 are preliminary and subject to change. Inpatient/ED visits: Vermont Uniform Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2012-2016. EMS responses: Statewide Incident Reporting Network, 2017-2018.

Urban/rural differences in heat-health



Comparing urbanized areas to surrounding 5-mile buffers

+4°F average surface temperature difference

+50% heat-related EMS incidents per capita

Higher temperatures predicted by







Heat Watch volunteer training video (18 minutes)



Hello and welcome to the CAPA Heat Watch volunteer training video. Thank you for participating and taking the time to learn about the first step in safeguarding your region from heat waves.

How will we use the findings?

Raise awareness of heat risks, especially in urban areas Support adaptation strategies where most needed

Community cooling centers

Transportation assistance

Home cooling assistance

Safety checks



Support urban heat mitigation strategies

Urban tree maintenance and new plantings

Green design standards for buildings, lots, and streets

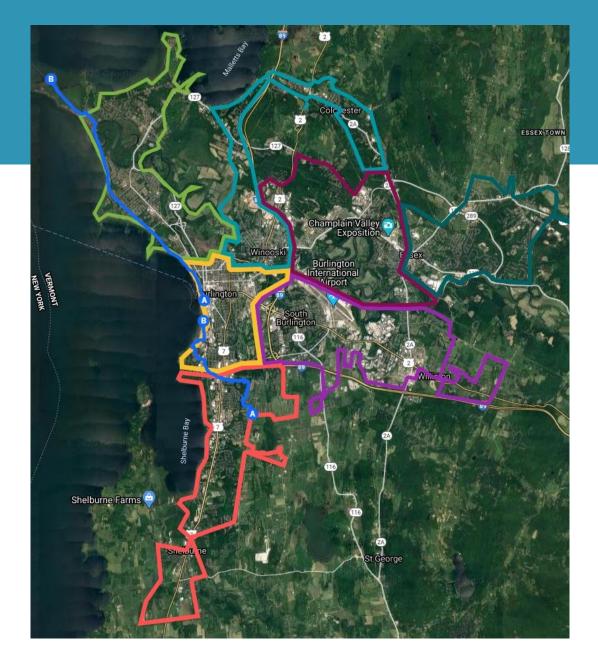


Source: Vermont Green Streets Guide

Campaign routes



**** Bike routes



Key next steps

Soon

Complete Knowledge Check & sign waiver

Watch out for email asking you for your availability

Looking for forecast day of 90°F+ and mostly clear

Routes will be assigned based on your availability

We'll arrange for you to pickup equipment

Following the campaign

Share findings when available (about 2 months)

Additional analyses using health and vulnerability data

Prompt community & partner conversations about how to respond

Questions?



Thank you!

Let's stay in touch.

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